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## NEW MAPS

EDITED BY THE ASSISTANT EDITOR

*For system of listing maps see p. 74 of this volume*

MAPS ISSUED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUREAUS

U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

*Topographic Sheets**(Including Combined and Special Topographic Maps)*

**Arizona.** Winkelman Quadrangle. Surveyed in 1910 and 1911. 1:125,000. 33°0' - 32°30' N.; 111°0' - 110°30' W. Contour interval 100 ft. Edition of Oct. 1913.

**Colorado.** Red Mesa Quad. Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 37°15' - 37°0' N.; 108°15' - 108°0' W. Interval 50 ft. Edit. of Oct. 1913.

**Georgia-Tennessee.** Cohutta Quad. Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 35°0' - 34°45' N.; 84°45' - 84°30' W. Interval 50 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

[Coextensive with the northeast quarter of the old Dalton, Ga.-Tenn., sheet, 1:125,000, originally surveyed in 1886 and revised in 1895.]

**Kentucky.** Buckhorn Quad.\* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 37°30' - 37°75' N.; 83°30' - 83°15' W. Interval 50 ft. Edit. of Sept. 1913.

[Coextensive with the northwest quarter of the old Hazard, xx Ky., sheet, 1:125,000, originally surveyed in 1889.]

**Maryland.** Indian Head Quad.\* Surveyed in 1900 and 1911. 1:62,500. 38°45' - 38°30' N.; 77°18' - 77°0' W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

[Coextensive with the southeast quarter of the old Mt. Vernon, Va.-Md., sheet, 1:125,000, originally surveyed in 1885-88, revised in 1894. The Virginia portion of the Indian Head sheet is blank.]

**Minnesota.** Fergus Falls Quad.\* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 46°30' - 46°15' N.; 96°15' - 96°0' W. Interval 10 ft. Edit. of Sept. 1913.

**Montana.** Cherry Ridge Quad. Surveyed in 1903 and 1910. 1:125,000. 49°0' - 48°30' N.; 109°0' - 108°30' W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Aug. 1913.

[The southern half of this sheet has already been published on the scale of 1:62,500 as the Harlem and Wayne Creek sheets. A note says that the elevations on the Cherry Ridge sheet are 6 ft. too low.]

**Ohio.** (a) Jackson Quad.\* Surveyed in 1910-1911. 1:62,500. 39°15' - 39°0' N.; 82°45' - 82°30' W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Oct. 1913.

(b) Era Quad.\* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 39°45' - 39°30' N.; 83°15' - 83°0' W. Interval 20 ft. Edit. of Oct. 1913.

**Ohio-Michigan.** (a) Alvordton Quad.\* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 41°45' - 41°30' N.; 84°30' - 84°15' W. Interval 10 ft. Edit. of Oct. 1913.

(b) Wauseon Quad.\* Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 41°45' - 41°30' N.; 84°15' - 84°0' W. Interval 10 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

**Wyoming.** (a) Meeteetse Quad. Surveyed in 1911. 1:62,500. 44°15' - 44°0' N.; 109°0' - 108°45' W. Interval 25 ft. Edit. of Nov. 1913.

(b) Oregon Basin Quad. Surveyed in 1910-1911. 1:62,500. 44°30' - 44°15' N.; 109°0' - 108°45' W. Interval 25 ft. Edit. of Oct. 1913.

[Except for the Rock Springs quadrangle, the first topographic sheets to be published on this relatively large scale of any part of Wyoming.]

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\* On these sheets woods are shown in green.

## NORTH AMERICA

## MEXICO

**Tamaulipas-Vera Cruz.** General Map of the Mexican Gulf Coast's Oil Fields. Compiled by N. Paulsen-Bildø, Civil Engineer. Tampico, Tamps., Mexico, 1912. 1:100,000. 43 colors. [Five sheets:] (1) 22°55' - 22°10' N.; 98°22' - 97°7' W. (2) 22°10' - 21°25' N.; 98°22' - 97°7' W. (3) 21°25' - 20°40' N.; 98°22' - 97°7' W. (4) 23°40' - 22°55' W.; 98°22' - 97°7' W. (5) 24°0' - 23°40' N.; 98°22' - 97°7' W. Published by N. Paulsen, Station O, Box 72, New York, N. Y.

[Valuable general map of the Mexican Gulf coastal plain showing, in colors, the location and extent of the various oil grants. The outline is based on the relevant sheets of the topographic map of Mexico (see *Bull.*, Vol. 45, 1913, pp. 636-637) on the same scale. There are nine symbols for towns according to importance, six for estates, ranches and single houses, three for railroads, four for roads and paths, and four for boundaries. Pipe lines are shown, and distinction is made between wells producing, being drilled and not producing. Forty-three colored symbols are used to distinguish the ownership of the various holdings of oil land. This is the most valuable feature of the map, being based on original compilation, and affords particularly timely information in view of the recent operations of the rebels in the vicinity of Tuxpam.]

**Vera Cruz.** Vera Cruz-Llave. Traced by N. Paulsen, Civil Engineer. Aug. 1912. 1:250,000. 22°45' - 20°0' N.; 98°50' - 96°50' W. Published by N. Paulsen, Station O, Box 72, New York, N. Y.

[Traced from the official map published by the state of Vera Cruz. Oil wells (producing, being drilled, not producing) shown.]

## AFRICA

**Belgian Congo.** Lage des neuen Vulkans am Kiwu-See nach einer Skizze von Leutnant Kohl. 1:150,000. 1°3' - 1°43' S.; 29°5' - 29°16' E. Accompanies, on p. 161, "Der vulkanische Ausbruch im Norden des Kiwu-Sees vom 4. Dezember 1912 bis 2. Januar 1913," *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.*, Vol. 26, 1913, No. 2, pp. 159-163.

[Lava flows from new crater shown. Relief of region immediately to the north of Lake Kivu shown in contours.]

**French Equatorial Africa.** (a) Le Bas-Ogooué et les Lacs. Reconnaissances effectuées en août, septembre, octobre, 1911. 1:1,000,000. 0°20' - 1°40' S.; 8°40' - 10°20' E.

(b) [27 maps of individual lakes, Nos. 1-9 on the scale of 1:200,000, the remainder, 1:100,000:] (1) Lac Onangé. (2) Lac Ôgèmwè. (3) Lac Ezanga. (4) Lac Azingo. (5) Lac Avanga. (6) Lac Zilè. (7) Lac Adolè. (8) Lac Gômè. (9) Lac Logè. (10) Lac Mômèwè. (11) Lac Nkôvè. (12) Lac Ôgondwè. (13) Lac Igulwè. (14) Lac Dégèlè. (15) Lac Evengô. (16) Lac Myoniè. (17) L. Wombolia. (18) Lac Nkèniè. (19) Lac Nyogo. (20) Lac Nyônjè d'aval. (21) Lac Nyayè. (22) Lac Nyônjè d'amont. (23) Lac Ôgôgwè. (24) Lac Anenge. (25) Lac Manjè. (26) Lac Alombié. (27) Lac Ômpindalango.

Accompany, map (a) as Pl. IV on p. 424, maps under (b) as Pls. V-VIII on pp. 425-428, "Les lacs du Bas Ogooué: Mission hydrographique du Gabon" by M. Le Terrier, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 27, 1913, No. 6, pp. 405-428.

[Maps under (b) detailed maps of the lakes accompanying the Ogowe River in its course through the coastal plain. Map (a) a general map showing the whole system of lakes.]

**French Sudan.** (a) Croquis de la Subdivision de Ziguèi. Par le lieutenant A. Peignot. 1:500,000. 14°55' - 14°18' N.; 15°16' - 16°10' E.

(b) Croquis au 100,000e de la région de Bir Alali . . . montrant le parallélisme des massifs dunaires et des *ouâddis*. Levé par le lieutenant A. Peignot. 1:100,000. [14°27' N. and 15°25' E.]

Accompany, as Figs. 28 and 29 on pp. 322 and 323, respectively, "Notice

sur la subdivision de Ziguë" by A. M. Peignot, *La Géogr.*, Vol. 27, 1913, No. 5, pp. 321-330.

[Interesting maps of a small plateau in the savanna region of the Sudan northeast of Lake Chad. The plateau, which consists of clay, is cut by numerous NNW-SSE trending *wadis*. Across these the *harmattan* wind has blown the loose sand originating from the southern edge of the Sahara into series of dunes which have been fixed by vegetational growth. The map distinguishes between the dunes, the *wadis* and the clay subsoil. Map (b) is an enlargement of a section of map (a).]

**German East Africa-British East Africa.** (a) Das abflusslose Gebiet des nördlichen Deutsch-Ostafrika. 1:1,000,000. 0°50' - 4°35' S.; 32°46' - 37°9' E. [Three maps:] (1) Wasserscheiden und Landschaftsgrenzen. Entworfen von F. Jaeger. 4 colors. (2) Geologische Karte. Entworfen von F. Jaeger. 13 colors. (3) Vegetationskarte. Entworfen von F. Jaeger. 12 colors.

(b) Reiseweg Dr. F. Jaeger's in der Massai-Steppe. 1:1,000,000. 3°22' 5°41' S.; 37°5' - 38°33' E.

Accompany, maps under (a) as Karten 4, 5, and 6, respectively, and map under (b) on p. 3, "Das Hochland der Riesenkrater und die umliegenden Hochländer Deutsch-Ostafrikas: Teil II (Länderkundliche Beschreibung)" by F. Jaeger, *Ergänzungsheft Nr. 8 der Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.*, 1913.

[Maps under (a) are general maps of the district lying between Mt. Kilimanjaro and Lake Victoria, based on Sheet 17 of the Grosser Deutsche Kolonial-atlas,  $a_1$  representing topography,  $a_2$  geology, and  $a_3$  vegetation. Map  $a_1$  represents relief in approximate contours and shading in brown. The detailed surveys which accompanied Teil I of this monograph (maps (2) and (3) listed under "German East Africa" in *Bull.*, Vol. 43, 1911, pp. 547-548) are incorporated on this map. Besides relief, watersheds and boundaries of natural regions are also shown, as the title indicates. On map  $a_2$  twelve geological formations are distinguished, and faults are shown especially prominently in view of their importance in the structure of this region, which includes the Great Rift Valley. Three kinds of faults are distinguished according to the height of the throw. On map  $a_3$  eleven plant formations are shown. Map (b) is a black-and-white text map showing mainly the Pangani depression, with relief in approximate contours. The monograph which these maps accompany, and especially Chapter 16, is a model of a systematic regional treatment according to modern geographical methods.]

**Italian Somaliland.** (a) Somalia Italiana: Zona d'Influenza Commerciale. 1:4,000,000. 12°40' N. - 0°40' S.; 37° - 53° E. 6 colors.

(b) Circonsrizioni Amministrative e Militari nella Somalia Italiana Meridionale. 1:2,000,000. 5°20' N. - 0°20' S.; 41°40' - 48°40' E. 8 colors.

(c) Carta Dimostrativa della Somalia Italiana Meridionale compilata da E. Carcoforo. Riproduzione di M. Checchi ed A. Marconi. 1:1,000,000. 6°0' N. - 0°20' S.; 42°0' - 46°40' E. 6 colors. With inset: [Northern continuation of the Webi Shebeli]. 1:750,000. 6°0' - 5°15' N.; 43°50' - 45°0' E. 1 color.

Accompany *Rivista Coloniale*, Vol. 8, Part I, Nos. 2 and 3, and Part II, No. 1, respectively.

[Map (a) shows the political divisions of the Somali Peninsula (French, British and Italian Somaliland and Abyssinia) and the chief routes of communication. Map (b) represents the civil and military administrative units and indicates, by means of 26 symbols, the location of such offices as custom houses, post offices, wireless telegraph stations, etc. These two maps were previously published in "La Somalia Italiana nei tre anni del mio governo" by G. De Martino, the governor of the colony. Map (c) is an important large-scale map of southern Somaliland, which distinguishes between (1) cultivated areas and pastures, (2) scrub and (3) forests. Roads, as far as built, and routes traversed by Europeans and from native report are shown. This map, which is officially published by the Government of Italian Somaliland, also appears in *L'Africa Italiana*, Vol. 32, 1913, No. 3-6.]

**Portuguese West Africa-German Southwest Africa.** Karte des Deutsch-Portugiesischen Grenzgebiets in Südwestafrika. Bearbeitet unter Leitung von Paul Sprigade von H. Nobiling. Das portugiesische Gebiet auf Grundlage einer Bearbeitung von Dr. Max Groll. Blatt 2. 1:500,000. 15° - 19° S.; 15°15' - 19°10' E. 5 colors. Accompanies, as Karte 4, *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.*, Vol. 26, 1913, No. 2.

[The second sheet of this important three-sheet map of the adjoining portions of Portuguese West and German Southwest Africa, the first of which was listed, with comment, under the same head in the *Bull.*, Vol. 45, 1913, No. 9, p. 718. The present map, which adjoins the first sheet to the east, includes the northern part of the Etosha Salt Pan.]

**Togo.** Karte des Sechsherrenstockes (bisher Kunjagebirge genannt). Nach den Aufnahmen des Regierungsrats Dr. H. Gruner unter Leitung von P. Sprigade bearbeitet und gezeichnet von H. Ketzer. 1:50,000. 7°22.5' - 7°6.5' N.; 0°19.3' - 0°29.6' E. 2 colors. Accompanies, as Karte 3, "Begleitworte zur Karte des Sechsherrenstocks (Amandeto)" by H. Gruner, *Mitt. aus den Deutschen Schutzgeb.*, Vol. 26, No. 2, pp. 127-158.

[The Sechsherrenstock, or, as they have been called heretofore, the Kunja Mts., are a western outlier of the Togo Mts., lying between their main axis and the depression of the Volta valley. They were almost unknown until the expeditions of the author, on whose route surveys the map is based. Relief shown in approximate contours in brown; boundaries of native districts in red.]

#### WORLD AND LARGER PARTS

**World.** Carte Générale Bathymétrique des Océans. Publiée par le cabinet scientifique de S.A.S. le Prince de Monaco. [Mercator's projection; equatorial scale, 1:10,000,000.] [Eight sheets:] (1) Feuille A I. Revised to May 1, 1912. 46° N. - 0°; 90° W. - 0°. 19 colors. (2) Feuille A II. Revised to May 1, 1912. 46° N. - 0°; 180° - 90° W. 17 colors. (3) Feuille A III. Revised to Dec. 31, 1912. 46° N. - 0°; 90° - 180° E. 22 colors. (4) Feuille A IV. Revised to Dec. 1, 1912. 46° N. - 0°; 0° - 90° E. 19 colors. (5) Feuille A'I. Revised to July 1, 1913. 0° - 46° S.; 90° W. - 0°. 19 colors. (6) Feuille A'II. Revised to July 1, 1913. 0° - 46° S.; 90° - 180° W. 16 colors. (7) Feuille A'III. Revised to Sept. 1, 1913. 0° - 46° S.; 90° - 180° E. 20 colors. (8) Feuille A'IV. Revised to Sept. 1913. 0° - 46° S.; 0° - 90° E. 17 colors. Institut Océanographique, Paris.

[Eight sheets (comprising the zone between 46° N. and 46° S.) of a new edition being published of this standard bathymetrical map of the oceans. The distinctive feature of the new edition is that the relief of the land is also shown. The same contour intervals are used for the hypsometric tints in brown as for the bathymetric tints in blue, namely 0, 200, 500, 1000, 2000 meters and so forth for every 1000 meters. This uniform treatment of both the land and water areas increases the value of the map in making possible a correlation of the structural features of the globe. Incidentally it reveals the well-known fact of how inferior is our knowledge of the form of the ocean floor as compared with that of the land surface: vast areas have not yet been reached by the sounding lead (for valuable survey of known areas see map by L. Carrier, listed under "World" in the *Bull.*, Vol. 44, 1912, p. 239). The changes necessitated by the addition of new data is well brought out by comparing the new with the old edition of Sheet A III, which includes some of the troughs of the Western Pacific. Hardly an isobath has retained its original form, and even islands have disappeared. Although the Philippine, Liu-Kiu, Pelew and Yap Troughs are so designated on this sheet, the substitution of the artificial system of designating troughs by the names of vessels or men connected with their exploration for the more rational geographical names used in the first edition, as the Tuscarora and Nero Deep for the Japan and Mariana Troughs, respectively, seems regrettable. On the other hand, a laudable tendency is noticeable on this and other sheets to restrict the area of the platforms of oceanic islands, which on the previous edition appeared too broad. The general change in the color scheme for water on all the sheets has, if anything, increased the plasticity of the map. Deeper shades of blue are used, as a

rule; this allows the use of a pale blue for the continental shelf instead of the white of the previous edition without impairing the fundamental contrast between it and the abyssal depths. Each sheet is accompanied by a list of sources for both bathymetry and hypsometry, the sources for the latter sometimes being perforce of so general a nature as school wall maps.]

#### EDUCATIONAL

**United States.** The Illustrative Historical Maps: Territorial, Administrative, Political, Discoveries, Military Campaigns. By E. G. Foster. [Thirty-three plates, on various scales and in 1-6 colors, viz.:] 1. Early Explorers and Discoverers. 2. Spanish Explorations in North America. 3. (a) French Explorations. (b) The Dutch and Swedes in America. 4. (a) The London Co., 1609. The Plymouth Co., 1620. (b) The London and Plymouth Companies, 1606. 5. (a) The New England Grants. (b) The Development of the New England States. 6. (a) Grants to the Middle Colonies. (b) The Development of the Middle States. 7. (a) The Southern Grants. (b) The Development of the Southern States. 8. North America, from 1755 to 1763. 9. Result of the French and Indian War, 1763. 10. (a) The Thirteen Colonies; Proclamation Line, 1763, and Quebec Act, 1774. (b) The Early Campaigns of the Revolutionary War. 11. Northern Campaigns of the Revolutionary War. 12. Washington's Campaigns. 13. Southern Campaigns of the Revolutionary War. 14. (a) Territorial Claims of the Thirteen Colonies. (b) The Northwest Territory and the Territory Southwest of the Ohio River. 15. Drainage Map. 16. Our Country at the Close of the Revolutionary War, 1783. 17. [Diagram showing the development of the political parties.] 18. Louisiana Purchase of France, 1803. 19. War of 1812. 20. The Missouri Compromise and Florida Treaty. 21. The United States, 1837, and the Republic of Texas. 22. (a) The Oregon Country. (b) The Maine Boundary, and Webster-Ashburton Treaty. 23. Our Country, 1846. 24. War with Mexico. 25. Our Country at the Close of the Mexican War, 1848. 26. The Compromise of 1850. 27. The Kansas-Nebraska Act, 1854. 28. Our Country, 1861-1865. 29. Grant's Campaigns in the West: The Siege of Vicksburg and Relief of Chattanooga. 30. Campaigns of Buell and Bragg. 31. Sherman's March to the Sea and Hood's Retreat. 32. Campaigns of the Army of the Potomac vs. the Campaigns of Robert E. Lee. 33. United States and Her Possessions, 1910. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York. Revised 1910. Price \$25.

[A serviceable set of wall maps illustrating the history of the United States. Aside from the first three plates, which deal with the history of discovery, the majority of the maps represent territorial and administrative changes and military campaigns. On each map is printed a concise statement of the events and conditions illustrated by it. On the whole the maps are drawn boldly enough for legibility at a distance. Several of the large-scale maps, however, are somewhat crudely drawn, as for instance map (11), on which, in the manner of a child's drawing, the region about Montreal and the Ottawa River is compressed, in defiance of scale, in order to include it on the plate, or map (12), on which the environs of New York are so inaccurately delineated that the shades of Washington, Howe and Clinton might have difficulty in recognizing respectively the sites of the Battle of Long Island, the disembarkment at Gravesend Bay or the voyage around the southeastern side of Staten Island. The maps are printed on stout paper and are held together by rings which pass through eyelets on their lower edges. By means of an ingenious rack arrangement, they can be hung from eyelets in their upper edges and displayed by unhooking them and dropping them down one by one.]

#### Other Maps Received

##### EUROPE

**Austria Hungary.** Übersichtskarte der Betriebslinien der Ersten k. k. priv. Donau-Dampschiffahrts-Gesellschaft. 1:2,500,000. Auflage 1910. Ausgeführt im k. u. k. Militärgeographischen Institute, Wien.

Übersichtskarte des Donau-Oder-Weichsel- und des Weichsel-San-Dniester-

Kanales. Tafel 1. 1:750,000. Ausgeführt im k. u. k. Militärgeographischen Institut. [Wien].

Carte Géologique de la Hongrie, publiée par la Société Géologique de Hongrie avec le concours de l'Institut Royal Géologique de Hongrie et de Mr. A. de Semsey. 1:1,000,000. Budapest, 1896.

**Balkan States.** Königreich Bulgarien und die zentralen Balkanländer, zwischen Adria und Pontus. 1:864,000. III. Auflage. Äussere Grenzen nach dem Londoner Präliminarfrieden, innere Grenzansprüche Juni 1913. Nach Originalmaterialien zusammengestellt von Dr. K. Peucker. Artaria & Co., Wien.

[For earlier edition see under "Balkan Peninsula," *Bull.*, Vol. 45, p. 560.]

Kriegskarte der Balkanhalbinsel. Paul Langhans, [author]. 1:1,150,000. [With insets]: Strasse der Dardanellen, 1:500,000; Der Bosphorus, 1:500,000; Constantinopel, 1:150,000; Athen und Piraeus, 1:150,000; Mitteleuropa und der Orient: Kretas strategische Stellung im östlichen Mittelmeer, 1:15,000,000. Auf Grund von Karten aus Stieler's Handatlas von C. Vogel u. B. Domann. Justus Perthes, Gotha.

Tageskarte zur Serbischen Frage. 1:1,000,000. With inset: Mitteleuropa und der Orient. 1:10,000,000. Justus Perthes, Gotha.

Gli Stati Balcanici, Grecia e Impero Ottomano (Albania-Macedonia-Asia Minore). 1:2,800,000. G. B. Paravia & Co., [Toronto].

**France.** Massif du Ballon d'Alsace: Sentiers skiabiles, Carte au 1:50,000, de la Société de Ski de Belfort. [Belfort, 1912].

**Germany.** Höhenschichtenkarte vom Steigerwald. Herausgegeben im Auftrage des Steigerwald-Klubs unter Mitarbeit des derzeitig 1. Vorsitzenden P. Arauner, Kitzingen a. M. 1:100,000. H. Kahle, Eisenach.

Verwaltungsbereich der Königlichen Generaldirektion der Sächsischen Staatseisenbahnen, 1912. 1:600,000. [Königlich Sächsische Staats-Eisenbahnen, Dresden].

**Iceland.** Generalstabens Topografiske Kort. Sheets: 13 Bardaströnd S. A.; 14 Breidifjörður N. A.; 23 Gufudalur S. A.; 24 Fellströnd N. A.; 24 Fellströnd S. V.; 24 Fellströnd S. A.; 24 Fellströnd N. V.; 25 Hnappadalur N. A.; 33 Ospakseyri S. V.; 35 Nordurárdalur N. V.; 35 Nordurárdalur S. V. 1:50,000. Generalstabens topografiske Afdeling. Kjöbenhavn, 1913.

**The Netherlands.** Noordzee: Zeegat aan den Hoek-Van-Holland. 1:7,500. Samengesteld in 1912. Ministerie van Marine, Afdeeling Hydrographie, [The Hague]. Fl. 1.

**Norway.** Topografisk kart over kongeriget Norge. Sheets: 1 D. Mandal; 5 B. Grimstad; 2 B. Berlevaag; 32 B. Trysil; 32 D. Engerdalen; 43 C. Holtaalen; 45 D. Edö; 48 B. Fröya; 56 A. Vikten. 1:100,000. Udgivet af Norges Geografiske Opmaaling, [Christiania].

Svolvaer Havn. 1:12,500. Utgit av Norges Geografiske Opmaaling. Kristiania 1913.

Aakre og Matrefjord. 1:100,000. Utgit av Norges Geografiske Opmaaling. Kristiania 1913.

Jernbaner i Norge. 1:2,600,000. With insets: Dampskibsruter og Forbindelser med Udlandet. 1:13,500,000; [Trondhjem district, 1:860,000]; [Bergen district, 1:860,000]; [Kristiania district, 1:860,000]. Statsbanernes Forlag, Kristiania, 1913.

**Scandinavia.** Generalkarta öfver Sverige, Norge och Danmark samt angränsande delar af Östersjöländer, jämte Järvägs-Kommunikationer femte Tillökade och Förbättrade Upplagan. Författad och sammandragen i fyra Blad. I Skalan 1:1,000,000 af Nat. Storleken af August Hahr. Stockholm. Beijers Bokförlagsaktiebolag. [With insets: Norges Nordligaste Amt; Skanes Järnvägar, 1:700,000].